

DOI 10.15826/rjct.2015.1.015

УДК 72.036

Holodova L. P.¹, Ananin M. Y.², Fedorova M. S.³

^{1–3} Ural Federal University,
Yekaterinburg, Russia

E-mail: ¹llph@usaaa.ru, ²m.y.ananin@urfu.ru, ³m.s.fedorova@yandex.ru

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS OF DEMIDOVSKY FACTORY HOSPITAL: HISTORY OF ALMOST 200 YEARS EXPLOITATION

Abstract. Article is devoted to history one of the first Ural medical institutions — Demidovsky factory hospital. Authors consider architectural and planning decisions, reconstruction questions, condition of hospital today. During reconstruction the 120 beds hospital turned into clinic on 250 visits, its operation doesn't stop and today.

Keywords: Demidov, factory hospital, hospital, A. P. Chebotaryov.

Холодова Л. П.¹, Ананьин М. Ю.², Федорова М. С.³

^{1–3} Уральский федеральный университет,
Екатеринбург, Россия

E-mail: ¹llph@usaaa.ru, ²m.y.ananin@urfu.ru, ³m.s.fedorova@yandex.ru

АРХИТЕКТУРНО-ПЛАНИРОВОЧНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ДЕМИДОВСКОГО ЗАВОДСКОГО ГОСПИТАЛЯ: ИСТОРИЯ ПОЧТИ 200-ЛЕТНЕЙ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена истории одного из первых уральских лечебных учреждений — Демидовскому заводскому госпиталю. Авторы рассматривают архитектурно-планировочные решения, вопросы реконструкции, состояние госпиталя на сегодняшний день. В ходе реконструкции госпиталь на 120 коек превратился в поликлинику на 250 посещений, его эксплуатация не прекращается и сегодня.

Ключевые слова: Демидов, заводской госпиталь, больница, А. П. Чеботарев.

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The order to establish the first factory hospital in Nizhny Tagil was given by Nikita Akinfiyevich Demidov in 1758. It was a complex of buildings, that included building for hospitalization, a drugstore, church, hospital kitchen and garden.

Nearly fifty years later, in 1806, Nikolay Nikitovich Demidov, Nikita Akinfiyevich's son, during his visit in the Nizhny Tagil's possessions, was extremely depressed because of decay of hospital constructions. In 1825, in view of decay of the wooden complex which staid nearly 70 years, Nikolay Nikitovich Demidov made the order: "To build new hospital, made it from stone, because stone for durability is more solid, and for the fires it is safer" [1].

Design and construction of new hospital buildings became one of the biggest works of the serf architect A. P. Chebotaryov (Fig. 1). For that time it was common practice to build according to the "model project" which is already put into operation at this time. The architect had the right to transform the "model project" according to specific geographical conditions of the territory, amount of the served population, climate and requirements of the customer. In A. M. Raskin's work devoted to research of architecture of classicism in the

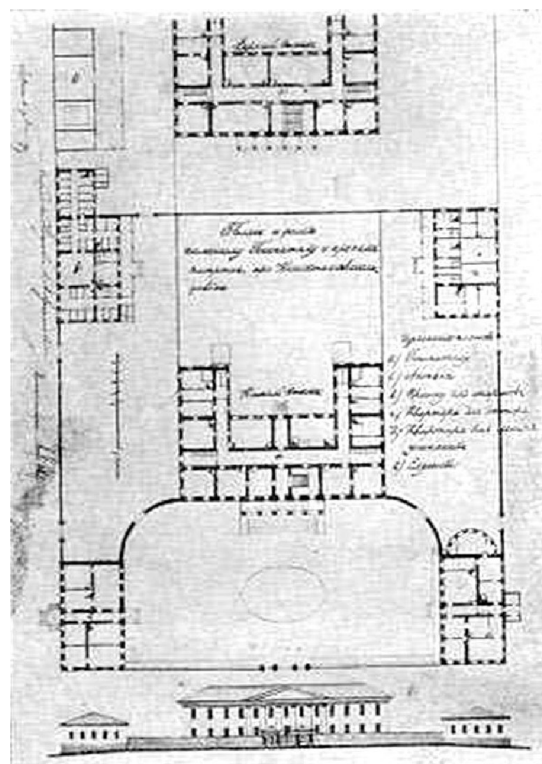


Fig. 1. Plan of the Demidovsky Hospital made by A.P. Chebotarev

Urals he calls the closest prototype of Demidovsky hospital — Mariinsky hospital which was constructed according to the project of 1802 by J. Kvarnegi in St. Petersburg. Chebotaryov kept the functional structure, but reduced quantity of columns (from 8 to 6), reduced length of the main building, refused from ramps of a front staircase on each side, excluded a front lobby (Figs. 2 and 3) [2].



Fig. 2. Mariinsky hospital Arch. J. Kvarnegi

The main hospital building was designed for 120 beds according to number of residents of the mining settlement. Already 4 years later Demidovsky Hospital has become the largest medical facility on Central Ural Mountains.

The original project consisted from the main building

and four wings. Similar plans of a complex are typical for many buildings of Russia of the second half of XVIII century. Two of them flanking a garden in front of the main building are connected with it by space-planning decision. The left northwest wing intended for placement of the main doctor, in the right southwest wing were placed rooms of the druggist and laboratory. On the backyard



Fig. 3. Demidovsky Hospital, Arch A. P. Chebotarev

separated by fencing, was placed the botanical garden for patients [3].

The two-storeyed main building is decorated with a six-columned portico. The portico has smooth columns and pilasters with Ionic capitals. The only decoration of a wing, are three-part eaves (Fig. 4) [1].

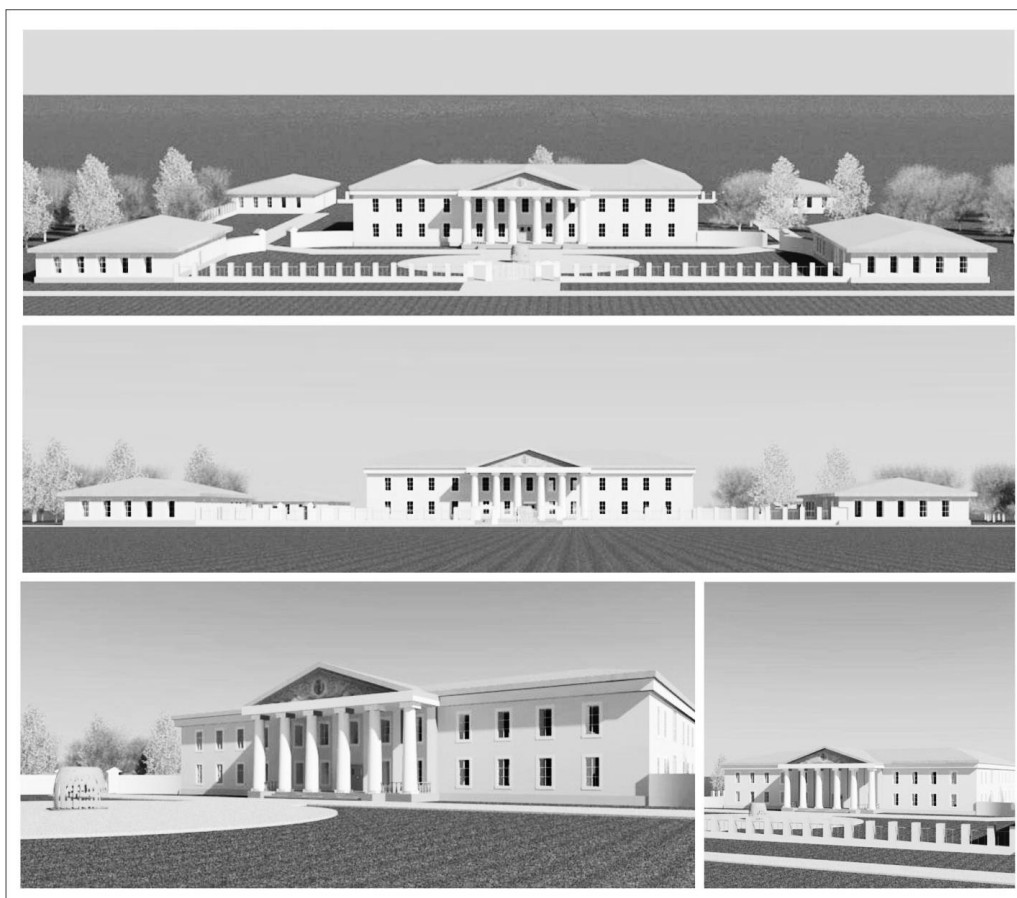


Fig. 4. Virtual model of Demidovsky hospital

On the 2nd floor were situated hospital wards, operational room and special ward for infectious diseases. At the ground floor were situated exam room, kitchen, baths, a laundry, water-heating, rooms for the house-keeper, cooks.

The hospital changed its name during revolutions and Civil war, it was renamed into the Second Soviet hospital.

In 1929 physiotherapeutic and nervous departments began to work. Besides, here for the first time in the city organized urological ward.

In 1934, the new engineering system of water supply and water disposal was installed in the building.

In 1956–1964, the hospital extended, the new six-storyed building was constructed down the street of Goroshnikov, and a little later in 1967 near it there was built a four-storeyed building of maternity hospital with female consultation.

The main hospital building according to records, was reconstructed partially at the end of the 19th century. In 1965 under the leadership of the architect of Sverdlovsk Grazhdanproyekt institute T. N. Dryamina the project of repair and restoration works with the subsequent reorientation of the central building of Demidovsky hospital into polyclinic was developed. Capital repairs were complete in 1971. The building received a full complex of the engineering equipment, old wooden beams and rafters were replaced by the ferroconcrete.

As a result of a reorientation, following changes were made to functional structure of the main building:

- the central building turned into polyclinic;
- purpose of wings changed: the left — nowadays the ward of a day care, right — nowadays physiotherapeutic department; two wings on the back yard — one was demolish during reconstruction, the southeast wing was built on by the second floor, in this building nowadays are located administrative services;
- wards turned into doctor's offices, for this purpose big rooms broke into the smaller;
- 2 wooden stairs were removed;
- spiral staircase was added (now isn't operated);
- registry was placed on 1 floor.

Turning the hospital designed by requirements of the 1820th into the hospital meeting the requirements 1970th, was extremely difficult. Reconstruction in polyclinic involves smaller amount of works, and consequently a smaller loss to an architecture monument [4].

In 1995 to year there was a merger of the second and third city hospitals thanks to that the former name — Demidovsky hospital returned to medical facility.

In 2007 “TagilGrazhdanProyekt” prepared the project of reconstruction of hospital which can't be carried out. The law in the field of preservation of monuments of architecture, on the one hand protects similar buildings



Fig. 5. Present condition of the hospital

from demolition, and on the other hand in many respects complicates process of their reconstruction.

From the moment of foundation of Demidovsky Factory Hospital and till today life doesn't stop boiling in it. In one of the first medical facility in the Urals doctors continue helping people. But despite it building continues to collapse and lose the former power and beauty.

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